






## The "Stab-In-The-Back" Theory



German soldiers are dissatisfied.

## France - False Sense of Security?



**The Maginot Line**



## International Agreements

### Locarno Pact - 1925

- ☒ France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy
- 📖 Guarantee existing frontiers
- 📖 Establish DMZ 30 miles deep on East bank of Rhine River
- 📖 Refrain from aggression against each other

### Kellog-Briand Pact - 1928

- ☒ Makes war illegal as a tool of diplomacy
- 📖 No enforcement provisions



## The Great Depression





## The Manchurian Crisis, 1931









## Italy Attacks Ethiopia, 1935












**Emperor  
Haile  
Selassie**




## 1935 - Military conscription

### Germany Invades the Rhineland

March 7, 1936



The map illustrates the German advance into the Rhineland, showing the path from Germany through the Ardennes region into France. Key locations marked include the North Sea, Great Britain, Netherlands, Belgium, Ardennes, Luxembourg, France, Paris, Sedan, Dunkirk, English Channel, Rhine, Moselle, and Switzerland. Red arrows indicate the German advance, and a yellow line marks the Maginot line.

## The Austrian Anschluss, 1938



The map shows the geographical context of the Anschluss, with Germany (red) and Austria (green) highlighted. The photographs depict the public celebration and military presence following the annexation of Austria.

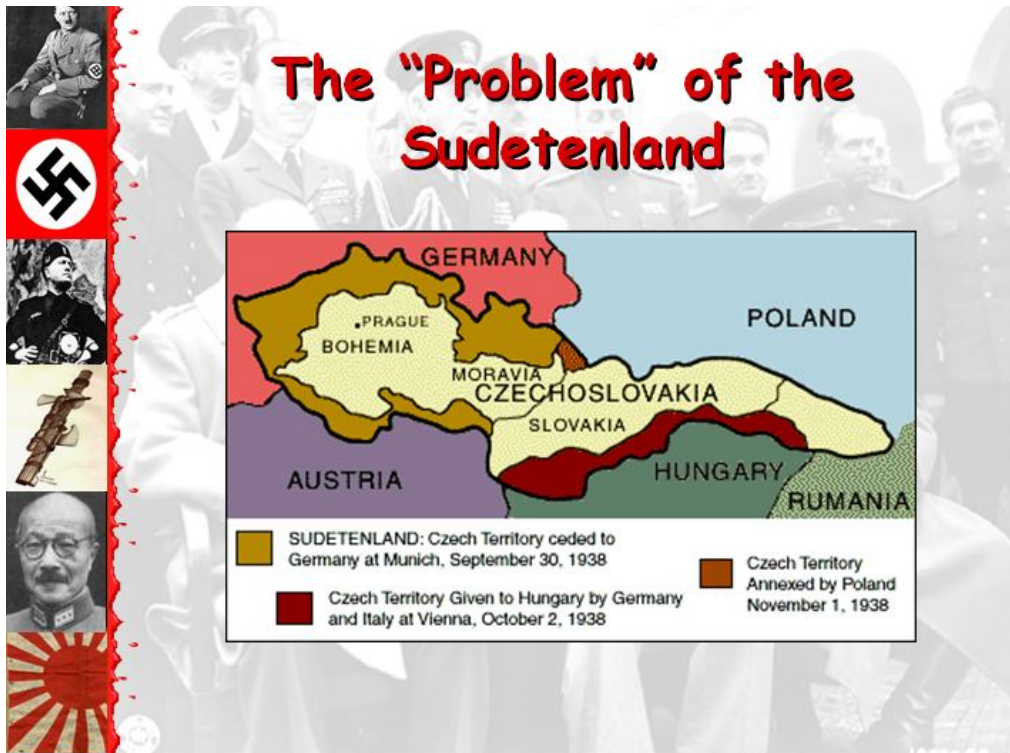
















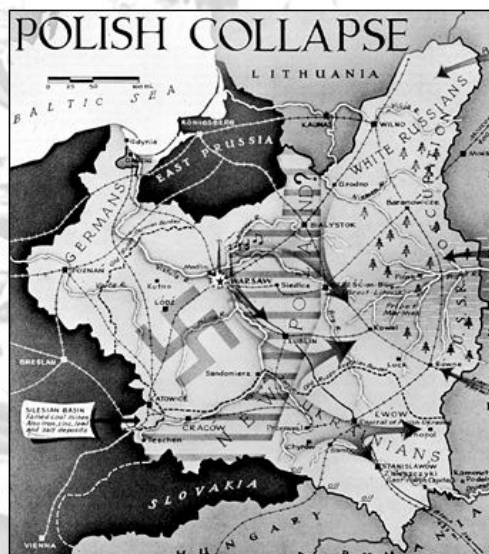
## The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939



Foreign Ministers  
von Ribbentrop & Molotov



## Poland Attacked: Sept. 1, 1939



Chamberlain:  
"We are at  
war."  
1 min.

**Blitzkrieg** ["Lightening War"]









## France Surrenders June, 1940



## A Divided France



Henri Petain

## The French Resistance



The Free French



The Maquis



General Charles DeGaulle

## Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis: The Tripartite Pact September, 1940





# Now Britain Is All Alone!

"We shall fight on the beaches"  
1:05 min



**HOLDING THE LINE!**

The background of the slide features a collage of historical figures and symbols. On the left, there is a vertical strip with a Swastika, a portrait of a woman in a military uniform, a drawing of a biplane, a portrait of a man in a military uniform, and a Japanese Rising Sun flag. The main background is a faded image of several men in military uniforms, including Winston Churchill.

# Lend-Lease



LEND-LEASE			
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA \$1,394,000,000	AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST, MEDITERRANEAN AREA \$1,814,000,000	U. S. S. R. \$2,983,000,000	UNITED KINGDOM \$5,227,000,000

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## The Atlantic Charter

- ☒ Roosevelt and Churchill sign treaty of friendship in August 1941.
- ☒ Solidifies alliance.
- ☒ Fashioned after Wilson's 14 Points.
- ☒ Calls for League of Nations type organization.

### THE Atlantic Charter

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.
2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.
4. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, of equal rights, in the trade and in the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.
5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.
6. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.
7. Such a peace should enable all men to recreate the high seas and oceans without hindrance.
8. They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving people the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

August 14, 1941










## Battle of Stalingrad: Winter of 1942-1943

German Army	Russian Army
1,011,500 men	1,000,500 men
10,290 artillery guns	13,541 artillery guns
675 tanks	894 tanks
1,216 planes	1,115 planes




## The North Africa Campaign: The Battle of El Alamein, 1942








**Gen. Ernst Rommel,  
The "Desert Fox"**




**Gen. Bernard Law  
Montgomery  
("Monty")**

## The Italian Campaign ["Operation Torch"] : Europe's "Soft Underbelly"



- ☑ Allies plan assault on weakest Axis area - North Africa - Nov. 1942-May 1943
- ☑ **George S. Patton** leads American troops
- ☑ Germans trapped in Tunisia - surrender over 275,000 troops.



**World War II  
Mediterranean Campaign**

**Italy**

- Brescia
- Verona
- Bologna seized April 21, 1945
- Pisa captured September 2, 1944
- 8th clears Florence August 12, 1944
- Rome entered June 4, 1944
- Rome
- Anzio Beach Head Jan. 22 to May 23, 1944
- Battle for Cassino begins January 21, 1944
- Cassino captured May 18, 1943
- Naples taken October 1943
- 6th Army lands in Salerno Bay September 9-22, 1943

**Tunisia**

- 34th Div. Task Force invades Algiers November 7, 1942
- Hill 609
- Bizerte
- Tunis
- Tunisia campaign ends May 13, 1943
- Faid Pass
- Kasserine

**Algeria**

**Sardinia**

**Sicily**

**Mediterranean Sea**

## The Allies Liberate Rome: June 5, 1944



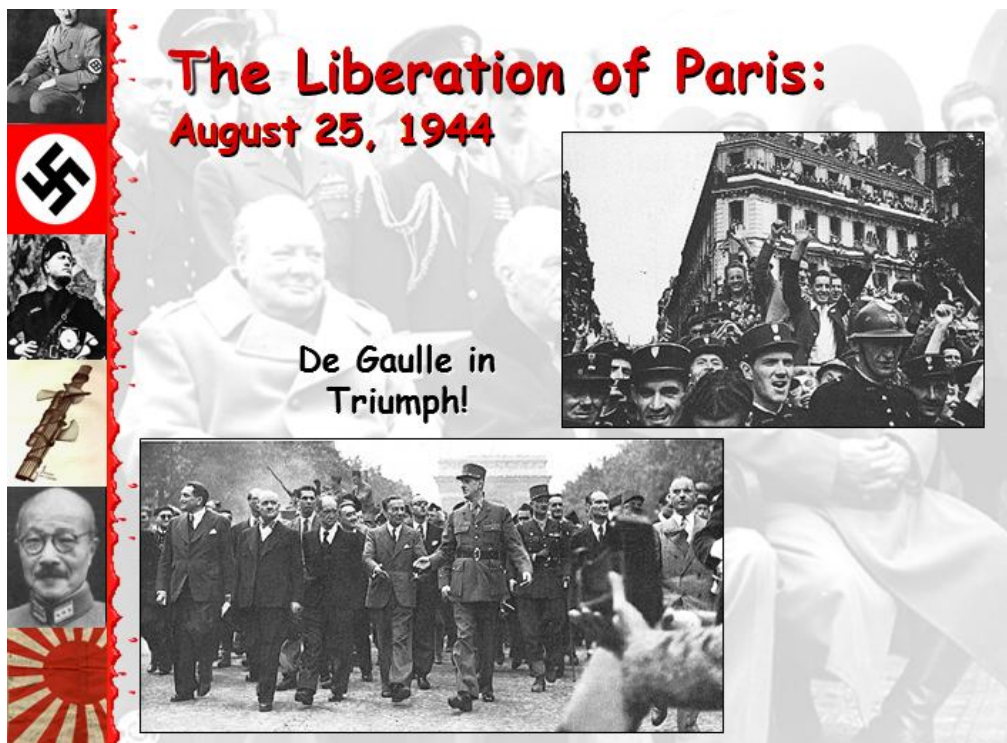
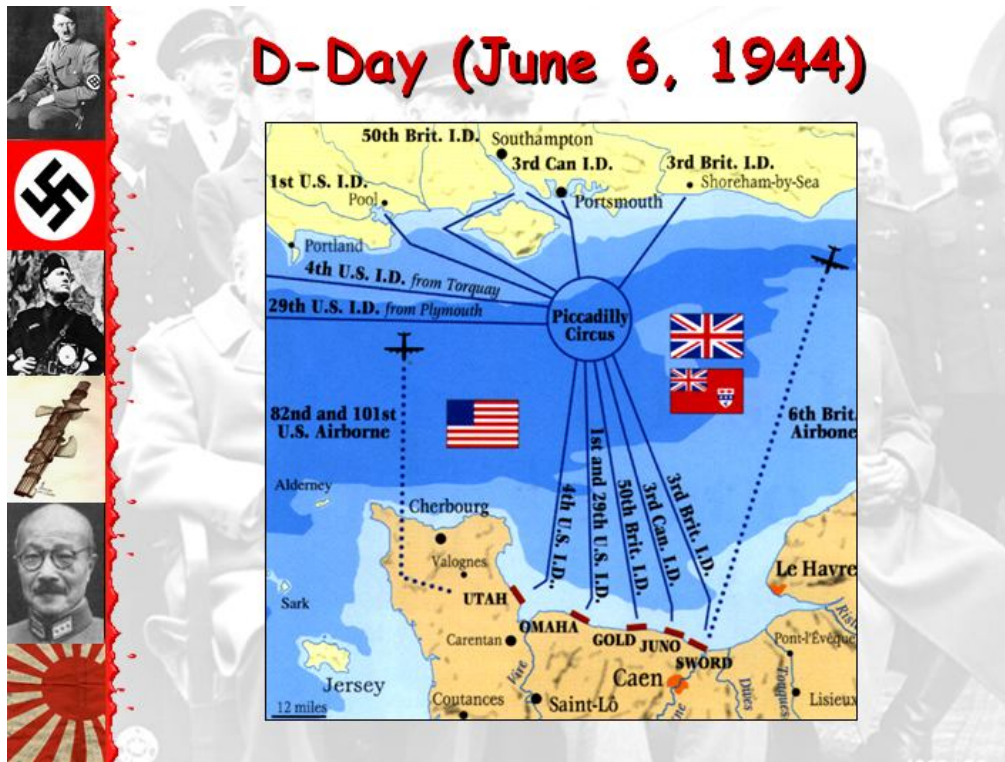
The U.S. Army Campaigns of World War II



## Gen. Eisenhower Gives the Orders for D-Day ["Operation Overlord"]







## The Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Last Offensive



Dec. 16, 1944  
to  
Jan. 28, 1945





## Yalta: February, 1945

- ☒ FDR wants quick Soviet entry into Pacific war.
- ☒ FDR & Churchill concede Stalin needs buffer, FDR & Stalin want spheres of influence and a weak Germany.
- ☒ Churchill wants strong Germany as buffer against Stalin.
- ☒ FDR argues for a 'United Nations'.

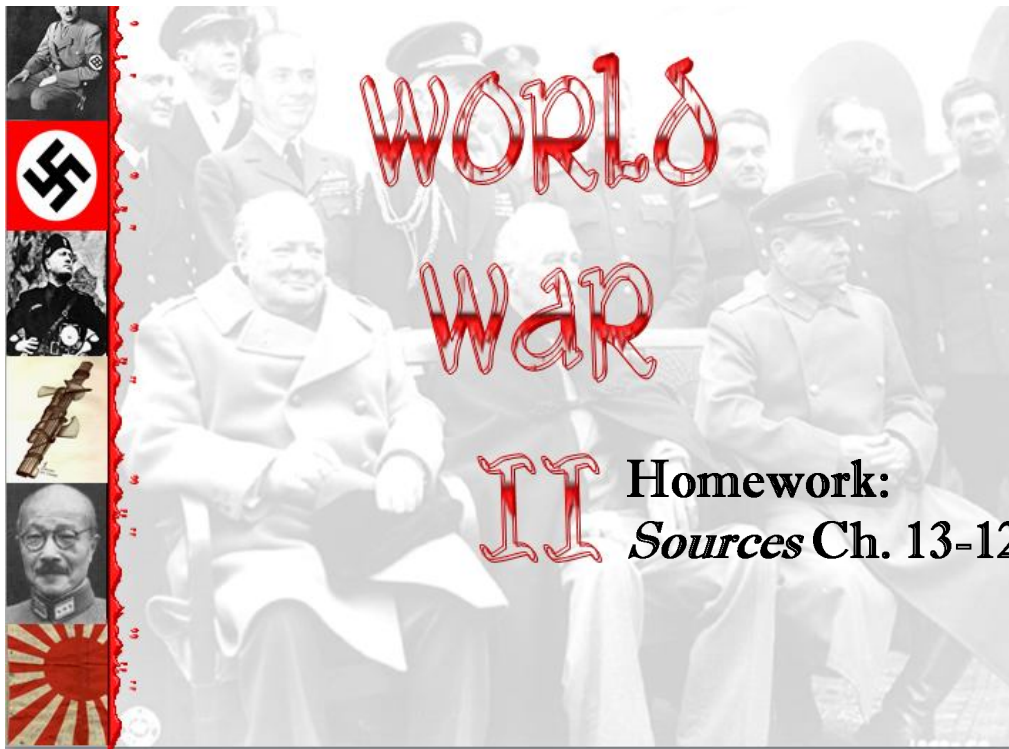


The Big Three  
Churchill, FDR, Stalin









**Homework:**  
*Sources Ch. 13-12*